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IT IS A LOVE MATCH.

THE MARRIAGE OF MARIE ENDICOTT AND JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Some Interesting Gossip About the Endicotts-The Bride a Favorite in Washington Society-The Courtship of Mr.

The marriage of Miss Marie Endicott and the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain must be a love match, for both are too wealthy to think of matrimonial money making; and as to ancestry and rank, the advantage is decidedly in favor of the Yankee girl. Mr. Chamberlain is the first of his family to hold any station more noted than that of a wealthy manufacturer, while the Endicotts have been noted in Massachusetts history for nearly 250 years. **.
Governor John Endicott, considerably

more than 200 years ago, ruled Massachusetts by appointment from the British crown; and ruled it with a red of iron, too, in many respects. By his con-sent four Quakers were hanged in Bos-ton, and he compelled the men to cut their hair close and the women to wear veils in church. He also disagreed violently with witches, Baptists and Indians. He lived in those days when a difference of opinion was a crime, when men prayed and fought and "shot as they prayed." As a witty descendant of the Puritans has said, "They first fell on their knees and then fell on the abo-

He left a good estate which his descendants have greatly increased. Indeed, the Endicotts are one of the very few families in the United States

which have re-3 tained wealth right along for several genera-tions. The As-tors and Vanderbilts are only in tion of continu-ous wealth, and that probably be-cause their for-

tunes are so large that they cannot spend the income. The Adamses, of Massachusetts, have re-The Adamses, of Massachusetts, have re-tained the family wealth and talent only tolerably well, but the Endicotts appear to have held up well, furnishing at least one great man to the public service in each generation.

William Putnam Endicott, father of

the secretary, was born in Salem, as his son was, in 1906, and bas died since the son was, in 1908, and has died since the son became secretary. The latter's mother was a daughter of Jacob Crown-inshield, who was Jefferson's secretary of the navy from 1805 to 1809. She also had two uncles in congress at different times. The secretary, William Crown-inshield Endicott, was born in Salem, Mass., in 1830, graduated from Harvard in 1847, studied at the Harvard Law school and entered public life at the school and entered public life at the age of 25 as a member of the common council of Salem. He then practiced aw till called to the supreme bench, where he remained nine years. He then retired from public life and was bank president and gentleman of leisure till the Democrats nominated him in 1884 for governor of Mass achusetta. strength he displayed in that race led to his appointment as secretary of war. He was a Whig and "Fillmore man" till 1860, when he joined the Democrats.

Between Secretary Endicott and Gen. Sheridan the old dispute was revived as to the right of the secretary of war to issue orders direct, ignoring the general of the army, or the right of the general to make assignments of troops and offiof the army, or the right of the general to make assignments of troops and officers to the various posts, independent of the secretary; and the further question as to the right to command a general's subordinates, which has been in dispute ever since it was raised between Andrew Jackson in Florida and Secretary Armstrong. Secretary Endicott has conducted his office with something like criental exclusiveness, and many of the best informed men in Washington do the best informed men in Washington do not even know him by sight. On one occasion he went to a distant room in the war department building and the doorkeeper actually refused to admit him, not knowing who he was, until he was identified. He has, however, adminis-tered his department very successfully

and efficiently.

His daughter, on the other hand, is all graciousness and vivacity; is witty and entertaining and

her cordial manverses fluently and English, is unusually well educated and lib-The Hon, Joseph is said to have fallen in love with her at first sight when her eral in her views. The Hon, Joseph is said to have eight when he came over to make the fisheries treaty, and as he is a very at-tractive gentle-man, despite his 52 years, he was far more success-ful in negotiating a treaty with her than he was with the United States senate. His in-

come is set nt \$150,000 a year, SECRETARY ENDICOTT.
and as she is very wealthy, they will
doubtless be able to "get along," although
his diplomatic mission was a failure and
he is most thoroughly detested by the
Irish on account of his opposition to
"Home Rule" SECRETARY ENDICOTT.

"Home Rule."
Miss Endicott is a blonde, "a beauty of anss Endicott is a blonde, "a beauty of the English type," as the saying is, with deep blue eyes, pink and white complex-ion and a supple, graceful figure. Their brief courtship was conducted in the in-tervals of the fishery negotiation. Miss Endicott was often at the British legation during the evening entertainments, and coyly confesses that Mr. Chamber-lain proposed to her under the British

Foreigners generally speak with a

foreign accent. A carpenter with a broad-ax-sent. A writer of plays with a four or fixe-acts-sent An Indian with a little-ax-sent (tomahawk). And a butcher with a meat-ax-sent.—Texas Siftings.

Only One Case on Record. The late William Warren was a wit as well as a comedian. Desbler Welch's bright little paper. The Theatre, relates that on one occasion Mr. Warren was asked why he did not go more into society.
"Why should If" he asked.

"Because," was the reply, "everybody wants to meet you. If you would only give us a chance we would be delighted to lionize you."
"Oh, well," he said, "it's much better as it is; I never knew of but one man who was

not spoiled by lionizing."
"Who was he!"
"The prophet Daniel."—Detroit Free Press."

AN ANALYSIS OF WAITERS.

Varieties to Be Found in the City of Brooklyn-Wages and Tips. With the first class waiter I have little to do. He is, as a class, too well known. It is with his less pretentious brother, the loud mouthed gentleman who officiates in the popular restaurant, that I have to deal. The profession of waiter cannot be learned in a day. A bright man might, if given the opportunity, be able to carry a tray of dishes satisfactorily after a week's practice, but the calling demands that he shall serve an apprenticeship. This means six months' service as helper to the dishwasher. It is his duty to pile up and carry away the dishes dirtied during the busiest hours of the day, when the waiter proper has all he can do to supply his customers with food. From this he graduates into a utility man, when his duties are more numerous and responsible. He must then see that the ottchers are kept filled with ice water; but the salt cellars are never permitted to become empty, and that there is a suf-ficiency of butter on the tables. In addition he must see to it that each table has enough glasses, and with all these things to attend to time does not hang heavily on his hands. From utility man, having been in the business from six months to a year, he is received into the guild of waiters and permitted to earn his living at his chosen calling.

The second class waiter of Brooklyn furnishes more matter for study than his

aristocratic contemporary. He is more approachable and does not carry himself with the grandiose air affected by the man of tips. He never receives a tip, and is at least more natural if less obliging than the man whose palm must be crossed with silver before good service can be secured. Brooklyn restaurants and waiters can be divided into three classes, first, second and third. In the first one can secure good service and an excellent dinner for about \$1. In this class tips are indispensable. For half the sum a good dinner is to be obtained in the second class restaurant, and while tipping is not absolutely necessary, it goes a long way toward securing the choice cuts. The third class includes the twenty-five and fifteen cent restaurants, in which the food may or may not be clean and well cooked. Waiters in first class Brooklyn restaurants do not affiliate with members of the craft em-Brooklyn restaurants and waiters can be affiliate with members of the craft employed in the second and third class eating houses. The line is very broadly drawn, whether from social caste or not,

I am unable to state.

To return to my second class waiter.
He can be found all over Brooklyn, but in larger numbers on Fulton street and Myrtle avenue. These are his stamping grounds. He knows and is known to everybody, and when on any one of these pleasant sunshiny mornings it pleases him to walk abroad he is saluted on all sides. I have in mind a waiter employed in a restaurant recently established in Willoughby street. He is a typical member of his class, with perhaps this exception, that he dresses better than the majority of his fellows. Just now he is ablaze with diamonds. In his shirt front, which is fully exposed by a low cut vest, are three stones of two carats each, minlature electric lights in their way. On his left hand he wears two large rings, just how heavy I do not know. His dress is always correct and one would never take him for a waiter. It is in the wintake him for a waiter. It is in the win-ter that he shines out in all the glory of bright young manhood. His particular fad at this season is a coat with fur col-lar and cuffs. His is a striking figure, and one would besitate to ask him for a strioin "and have it rare." During busi-ness hours he wears his diamends the really a luxury to be waited on by him.

really a luxury to be watted on by him.

Colored watters do not seem to be popular in Brooklyn. Very few restaurants cumploy them. French and Irish waiters appear to be more in demand, although it is doubtful if they give us much satisfaction as their colored brothren of the Men get attached to a waiter and often will stop trading at a restaurant from which their favorite has been dis-charged. A word as to wages. In the first class establishments less money is paid than in the second class because the means of making is easier. First class diners tip, while second class seldom do. Waiters in one or two restaurants I might mention make from \$12 to \$18 a week, and others, very popular, perhaps \$2 more. Second class waiters average \$8 a week and three meals a day without lodg-ing. The pay is not such as to induce men to enter the profession, although this certainly is true, "Once a waiter, always a waiter." The life is not an excessively hard one and has its advantages. One is always sure of getting enough to est, such as it is, and with some men this is the of happiness.-"Sesame" in Brook

Diseases Among Chickens. Fowls are subject to many diseases when confined in restricted quarters in towns that do not appear where unlimited liberty is enjoyed on a farm. When fowls are slightly alling, but will still eat and drink, there is hope for them, as remedies can be administered in food and water, but when they become so bad they can only be doctored by force, unless in the case of unusually valuable ones, the best thing to do is to kill them and remove them from the others. For keeping fowls in good health in small runs their quarters should be kept clean and be oc-casionally disinfected, and particularly should they be kept free from vermin. An alling flock should at once be examined for chicken lice, which constitute a fruit-ful source of disease. When chickens are infested with them, although they may eat well they will not improve, but will lose in tone and condition and so become easy subjects for diseases. Fowls affected in that way should be greased about the nock and under the wings and along the back, or kneet powder may be dusted into the feathers. The quarters, after being cleaned, should be sprayed with kerosene oil. Let them out for a run before going to roset when it can be done. Give a tablespoonful of the Douglas mixture daily in their drinking water while the disease is on the premises, afterwards give to well fowls two or three times a week.

At Halle the skeleton like, fibrous covering of a species of tropical cucumber is now being converted into a substitute for sponge, and is already being exported in temperature specific transfer of the control of the in immense quantities to England and other countries. The curious substance is known as loofah. It is not only valu-able as an adjunct of the bath, but is found useful for making inside soles for shoes, and is being applied to the under side of saddles to keep the horse's back cool.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Rev. Mr. Choker—How is your son doing at college, Mr. Smith? Is he a hard Smith-Well, I should say he was! You ought to feel his biceps .- Burlington Free

Poet's Wife-Now, children, run around and play. Make all the noise you can, because your father is writing a new poem in

Eldest Child-Shall we holler with all our might?
"Yes, dear. If you make enough racket he won't be able to get a clear idea of any sort in his head, and his poem will be incompre-

days, and we need money to pay the rent."-

delphia Reccal. "I 'stumped' all through the tate campaign," said the one legged man. "And I," said the one armed politician, "made a few 'off hand' speeches."—Norristown Herald. "An English gentleman, who had visited Cyprus, was asked if there were many antiquities in the island. "Antiquities!" he tiquities in the island. "Antiquities!" he

That's the kind that sells nowa-

MINISTER PHELPS.

Who Will Succeed Him at the Court of St. James?

One of the many changes which the election of Gen. Harrison to the presidency will bring about will be the recall of Mr. Edward J. Phelps as minister to the court of St. James. Among those spoken of for chief justice of the United States before the appointment of Melvillo Fuller was Mr. Phelps. He has made many friends in England.

Mr. Phelps is a Vermonter by birth, having been born in Middleburg in 1822.

At the age of 18

he was graduated

he was graduated from Middleburg college, and at the Yale law school at 21. He began the practice of his profession at Middle-burg in 1843, but two years later removed to Burlington, Vt. From 1851 to the close

of Fillmore's administration he EDWARD J. PHELPS. was second comptroller of the treasury. He ran for governor of his state in 188 He was made a law professor at Yale college the next year. In 1885, when Cleveland had become president of the United States, Mr. Phelps was appointed minister to England

minister to England.

Mr. Phelps is described as a man of fine carriage and proportions, and particu-larly graceful address and of pleasant larly graceful address and of pleasant bearing, to his equals at least. His face would be an exceedingly homely one ex-cept for his very high forehead and its animated expression. Perhaps neither gentleman will feel complimented, but he strikingly reminds one of both Hamil-ton Fish and William H. Vanderbilt, although these two did not resemble each other. He were mutton cheen whishers other. He wears mutton chop whiskers and is clean shaven as to his upper lip

James Russell Lowell was the man whom Mr. Phelps succeeded as minister to England. It is not a very pleasant matter to step into the shoes left vacant by such a man as James Russell Lowell but Mr. Phelps, notwithstanding his forced contrast with the pleasing qualities of the poet diplomat, speedily became popular among the English. He is a brilliant conversationalist, the life

is a brilliant conversationalist, the life of a dinner party, his char abounding in shrewd and witty remarks without going outside the limits of good taste.

Two of Mr. Phelps' children are living, the eldest being Mrs. Horatio Loomis. A son, Charles, graduated at Yale college in 1898. Another son died several years ago. He was chief engineer of the Michigan Central railroad. The family are Episcopalians. Mr. Phelps has been married but once, and his domestic relations are pleasant and affec mestic relations are pleasant and affectionate in the extreme

day, and that day always a Sunday, in order that artisans and peasants may vote without inconvenience or loss. No man, moroever, has more than a single vote, and should he happen to be on the register of two constituencies, he would neur a heavy penalty by voting in both.

his identity, obtaining a card, many voting papers; and frauds are oc-casionally detected by a discrepancy in the number of each. The vote is not really secret. Outside the polling places (usually the municipal school) stand men offering printed voting papers, ready to be dropped into the urn without any cross or tick. These agents are so zealous in proffering their wares that the elector commonly accepts them all, and as he walks up the corridor, flings down all but the one he intends to use. The result is that as the day advances the ground or floor is thickly strewn with these rejected papers.—Frank Leslie's.

"Long John" Wentworth's Monument. "Long John" Wentworth, as he was called from his gigantic size, is to have a monument at Chicago commensurate with his height. The structure when completed will measure 71 feet and 3



third base will be the inscription in plain raised letters:

JOHN WENTWOPTH

This monument when completed will be the second largest shaft of its kind in the world. Indeed, a special car was built to carry the ground base, which weighs seventy tons, from Lake Michigan to Rose Hill cemetery, where the monument is to be placed. A second similar car was also constructed, and both were sent to Maine, where the shaft is being chiseled. After receiving its is being chiseled. After receiving its load the train will travel westward in daytime, being side tracked at night to prevent the possibility of collision.

Dentist-The tooth you want extracted is very firmly set. Will you take gas! Patient—No, I never take gas. "Ever had tooth extracted before?" "No, but I was best man at a wedding ce, and I took no gas then,"-Lincoln

Mrs. O'Kay-I'm going to Cutlet's, Horace. Shall I order the Sunday dinner!
Mr. O'Kay-By all means, no! Just ask for it. Last month's bill is still due.-Time. Absence of Mind.

A prominent physician of this city, upor meeting his own daughter on the street, po-litely inquired after the health of both horself and her parents.-New York Tribuna. A Slackened Demand. There will probably be a drop in nails im-

mediately, since there will be no longer a demand for them for nailing up campaign -Somerville Journal. Antiquities Galore.

THE SILVER KING MINE. The Financial and Mining Journal's Opinion of its Condition.

(New York F. & M. Journal.) We regard it as incredible, or at least very unlikely, that a mine should suddenly barren below the depth of 800 feet from which above that depth, has been won so large an has given up such exceptionally large bodies of rich as well as fair grade ores, and especially one that has yieled in very nature of the outcrop that was so rich in nuggets of argentite. According to Professor Blake, as much as one-third of the product of the mine up to the 1st of January, 1883, was native silver while the stopes of the seventh level had been rich in masses of native silver associated with stromeyerite (sulphuret of silver and copper) and blende * * * equal to any seen in the upper levels. It may be of interest here to give

somewhat of the history of this mine.

It being known that a soldier of the

Regular Army had, found somewhere on the surface in that quarter nuggets of silver-in 1875, a party of prospec tors from Phœnix set out to hunt for the locality, and one of the number (Copeland by name) happened to find That is, he found a spot strewn with small black nuggets of silver sulphide and the exposed rocks showing green and blue mineral stains. This was on the 22nd of March, 1875, and a claim of 1,500 feet east and west by 600 feet north and south was at once duly located and recorded in the name of the four men constituting the party, under the erroneous idea that the course of the vein was an eastern and western one. The following year two of the owners, Messrs. Mason and Regan purchased the interests of the other two. Some months later Mr. J. M. Barney acquired a half interest, and some what later the present company was organized to acquire and operate

The first exploitation of the Silver King was by an open pit to the depth of 120 feet and about 115 feet by 92 feet, out of which were excavated a so-called porphyritic gangue matter filled with masses and bunches of ore, Elections in France are all held on one interlacing veinlets of native silver, carbonates of copper, horn silver malachite, native copper azurite, promides of silver and argentite in black lumps of pure silver. The mouth of this cut is 80 feet above the mouth of the shaft by which the mine This is a logical corollary of universal suffrage. A man does not vote as a householder or owner, but as a citizen; and residence, not property or tax pariant of the pit. Out of this she or it drags. The mill grinding ore and residence, not property or tax paying is the sole qualification.

He goes some days before or on the day of the poil to the Mairie with a rent receipt or some other document estable work, therefore, shaft just mentioned was located and sunk to cut the vein which he hands in with his voting paper to the poll clerk. So many cards, so virtually effected at the depth of 303 virtually effected at the depth of 303 with the "star of Empire," The first feet between which and 354 feet, by 1882, as much as 9,792 tons of ore had been extracted; ore of high grade, very rich in igneous silver, without having reached (as late as 1882) any definite limits of the ore though the floor of the third level was 64 by 43 feet in area. The western limits of this floor was to the east of the shaft, as was also that of the 4th or 408-foot level, from which were extracted 13,378 tons of ore largely very rich. The shaft entered the mineralized rock below the fourth level—while the sixth level at the depth of 570 feet and stopes are to the west of the shaft. The seventh level run at a depth of 714 feet was the lowest level opened anterior to 1883, by which time 16,623 tons of ore had been extracted from it.

A glance at Prof. Blake's sketch of the vertical line of the vein from the granite from the state of Maine. The ground base is 18 feet square, on which rests the second base is 11 nous pale. rock has extended from the surface square. The third and fourth pieces ing as it descended—or rather sharply narrowing as it ascended to the sur will support the data, a cube of solid granite 6 feet each way. The whole foundation is 16 feet and 3 inches in height. It will support a solid support and the largest owners in the Silver King, as well as its superintendent for years, and than whom no one knew more of the Silver King, as well as its superintendent for years, and than whom no one knew more of the Silver King, as well as its superintendent for years, and than whom no one knew more of the Silver King, as well as its superintendent for years, and then whom no one knew more of the Silver King, as well as its superintendent for years, and then the support of this support a solid support and the support of the supposition, we may cite the fact that the support of the supposition. the underground character of the Silver King property, became the principal owner of the Bilk, and under his superintendency a large sum of money was expended by him and his friends in sinking the shaft on that property now owned by the Silver King Company, with the avowed purpose of reaching the Silver King vein on its dip into the Bilk his having been done under the erroneous idea that the western limit of the Silver King as located was an "end line," whereas it really or in effect is a "side line" and hence, according to well settled decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Silver King Company own the veins or chimney of ore on its dip to the centre of the earth. The present ownership of the Bilk by the Silver King Company will enable than from its own shaft. Subsequently, the continuity and dip of the ore body between the bottom of the surface pit and that found below 300 feet, would seem to have been essentially demonstrated by the stopes operated law, possesses all of the cunning and

Seasora Antiquities

(Lieut. Flipper in Nogales Herald.) While Padre Niza, Coronado Espe- ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, os Father Kino and others were exploring Arizona and New Mexico, the Spaniards were pushing across nothern Mexico west from Tampico and other Office in Collingwood Building, Main Street. points on the Gulf of Mexico. They founded Monclova and the mission amount of almost every description of and presidio of San Vicente in the silver ore known to ne mineralogist, and which, between the third levels Rosa, in Chihuahua, discovered and Rosa, in Chihuahua, discovered and worked the Santa Rosa mines in the Sierra Rica near the last mentioned town; the towns of Julimes, San its upper stopes so much native sil- Pablo, Santa Cruz de Rosales. Alver-facts which certainly indicate a dama, and San Felipe el Real, now the ver—facts which certainly indicate a genesis from igneous ejections from below rather than one resulting from the land of the same name. The site of San Felipe of the Territory. Land matters before the Department at Washington, a specialty. Business aqueous depositions from above. Such el Real was some fifteen miles southeast of the present City of Chihuahua, to which location the former town was moved. Chihuahua was early made a center of exploration and many expeditions were sent out from there. El Paso, Casas Grandes (the modern pueblo,) Galeana and all the older towns in western and northwestern Notary Public, Real Estate & Ins. Agt Chihuahua were founded by emigrants whose last starting point was Chihuahua. One of the oldest towns founded in this way was Santa Rosa de Cosihuririachi, ninety miles west of Chihuahua. Cosihuiriachi soon be came famous for its rich silver mines, the Candelaria being the first mine discovered and worked there and vet being profitable worked by an American Company. Cosihuiriachi (the town of the standing post in the Tarahumar dialect) was made "real de minas" that is the seat of the Mining Deputation, and afterwards became the political and religious capital of all the northwest country. From there, as from Chihuahua in earlier days, expeditions were sent out. All, the older mining districts in western Chihuahua were disco e ed red in this way and populated and developed by

these adventurous hordes. These expeditions extended their explorations westward and Guaynopa. Santa Fe de Rodrigues and numerous others were discovered and became flourishing towns or mining camps. Guaynopa has probably never been found though there are voluminous records of everything pertaining to that once famous mining district. The district now called Guaynopa is is positively known to be Santa Fe de Rodriguez, another old mining district as famous in its day as Guaynopa. Santa Fe de Rodriguez is the most In western of the old minerales or mining camps in Chihuahua and the next step brings us into Sonora. Dumi s here and there, on and off the trail. old rastras (Americans, many of whom ought to know better, persists in saying arrastras. There is no such word in the Spanish language. If they intend to say arrastra, it is a verb, third piles, prospects, etc., enable one to trace them as they proceed westward ruins encountered on the Sonora side of the summit of the Sierra Madre are at a place called "Iglesia," The ruinof a large, well built church exist there, to-day the solitary relic of a perhaps once large and prosperous town. No other ruins of any kind can be recognized any where in the vicinity and even the name of this town has disappeared from the pages of history. It is known to-day simply as "Iglesia," the church. Coming still farther west we reach the "mesa de Satachi," a beautiful country made interesting by the ruins that exists there. Farther west we reach the Nacori River at a point where once stood the town of Mochopa, in a beautiful, broad and fertile valley. This of extensive mining and agricultural Nacori Chico, a small walled town of no importance but situated in the loveliest spot in all Sonora and the only walled in town to be found in Sonora. Some four leagues west of Nacori on the Bacadehuachi River is

must have been a town of much im portance and was perhaps the center industries, as is evidenced by the ruins, the old acequias, slag piles rastras, fruit trees, etc. It decayed as did almost everything the Spaniard touched, or was destroyed by the uous unbroken body of mineralized ruthless Apache. A new town was founded higher up the River and still exists under the eupheoneus name of the town of the same name, a pretty little village nestling in a beautiful valley, walled in by timber crowned mountains and famous for its cattle and tobacco, the best produced in the state. The handsomest church in Sonora is perhaps the church at Bacadehuachi, which contrary to the cus tom of the country in such matters is kept an excellent condition. About four leagues west, on the Bavispe River, is the town of Granadas, a modern town founded some fifty years ago by seven brothers and their families, and contains at present some two thousand souls most of whom are re latives. Up the river is the old town of Guasabas, a prosperous agricultural town of some importance. Further up the river, some seven leagues is the old Oputa Indian town also called Oputa. Down the river from Granadas are the ruins of an old town name died with it. It is known to-day as "Pueblo Viejo,' the old Farther down the river is the old them to work the Silver King vein at ranch of Badesi, among whose ruins any depth below 800 feet, much better Capt. Lawton overtook Geronimo and captured all his stock and camp equipage two years ago.

Geronimo, the train robber and out-

at the depth of 119 feet and 250 feet, recklessness of his namesake of Apache Indian fame, The Sonora ails were not strong enough to hold Superintendent of Smelters Col- him, and he is at present at large in uhoun has received the necessary this county. He visits Tombstone oulds and will soon commence the frequently, and was seen playing manufacture of slag brick. As a test billiards at the Comet saloon a few of their adaptability for building pur-poses Mr. Colquboun will shortly no particular place, and his cunning erect an assay office. The bricks, devices to clude his pursuers are al which are of large size, 12x6x6 inches, ways successful. Nothing is known of can be manufactured very cheaply his presence until the day following, and will doubtless prove of great value and there is no doubt but that those here for building purposes. Jake who are cognizant of his immediate Abraham will probably erect a fine addition to his hotel from these death at his hands or those of his companion, Federico.—Prospector.

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